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### SOME WASHINGTON TOPICS. THE NEW CONGRESS TO BE NOTED FOR ITS RED-HEADED MEMBERS.

nty-seven Hends in the House That Are venty-seven Heads in the House That Are of Prenounced Red—Two Smart Young Tankees who were Once Newspaper Men —A Beni Farmer and a Real Fighter from Massachusetts—A Chat with Senator Leland Stanford—Cartisle and Randall in Harmontons Conference—Lamar's Fall Acceptance of the Results of the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- According to the Frening Star there are twenty-seven red-head-ed Representatives in the new House. The number is vouched for by an officer of the House who has kept a record. There are many with sandy hair and hair that is almost red red enough to attract a gray horse-but none of these are counted. Twenty-seven heads to match against twenty-seven horses of pure white, heads that are of pronounced red with-out qualification or excuse, will be assembled in the House on Monday, and will light that oody on its way to wisdom next winter. There may be more yet to come, as the returns are not ret complete. There is a superstition which causes many members to hope great things from a Congress possessing this strik-ing feature. Many Congresses have been noted for their gray Boads and bald heads, and some, it is said, for their pig heads, but no Congress before could boast, more than half a dozen red heads. It is proposed that they all be sworn in at once, standing in a circle as of are around the Speaker's desk, and there will be an anxiety on the part of each committee to get one for good luck. As there are fortyseven standing committees there will not be enough to go around, so there may be a pretty sharp rivalry. One suggestion, to avoid com-plications that now threaten, is that the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropria-tions be composed entirely of red-headed men. It is suggested, also, that all the mounted messengers be required to ride white horses. So many red heads assembled together is supposed to mean good luck, and this is expected

to turn out a "red-letter" Congress. One of the reddest heads is that on the shoulders of McShane of Nebraska, who is very rich and is said to be a general good fellow. Not less pronounced in hue is the head possessed by Mr. Boothman of Ohio. Mr. Symes's head has been in Congress for one session, having succeeded the famous head of Mr. Belford, who was familiarly known as the "red-headed rooster of the Rockeys." Mr. Vance of Connecticut has a fine red head. The locks of his colleague, Mr. Russell, are a bright sandy, but he is not admitted into this list. Mr. Penninghe is not admitted into this list. Mr. Pennington of Delaware has an undisputed right to appear in this classification among the mascots. The claim of Mr. Hopkins of Illinois has been established in the past. There can be no question about the color of his hair. Mr. Matson of Indiana is the only one who is admitted with some hesitation, but his friends urge that his hair is red enough for all practical purposes. His colleague, Mr. Cheadle, can answer for the two, and if his name were not Joseph B. it would be Rufus. Mr. Daniel Ker's hair is red; that of his colleague is of a hue deep, rich, and rare. Mr. Coruth's head is only sandy, so he must be excluded, with Rush of Maryland. Morse of Massuchusetts, and Tarsney of Michigan, who have not the requisite redness. John Lin has red hair, so has Felix Campbell, as everybody knows. Ira Davenport's delicately finted locks were much admired during the last Congress, John S. Henderson of North Carolina. Binger Herman of Oregon, and John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, all have red heads. Neal of Tennessee and Silas Hare of Texas bring two more good red heads to swell the number. Virginia turnishes three red heads, worn by T. H. B. Browne, W. H. F. Lee, and Jacob Yost. Wisconsin has Guenther and Isase Stephenson. Mr. Thomas's hair is not A clear red, but his whiskers make no spology. Smith of Arizona and Voorhees of Washington Territory are the two red-headed Delegates. ton of Delaware has an undisputed right to

A bill will be submitted to Congress at the ning session by a leading Western member. the object of which is to improve the personnel of the railroad service of the country. The proposed act was unanimously approved by the National Association of Railroad Conductors, at its late session in New Orleans, and it ors, at its late session in New Orienns, and it has also received the endorsement of the National Association of Locomotive Engineers. The bill provides that no railroad engaged in the transportation of passengers or freight from one State or Territory to another small employ or permit any person to serve in the capacity of conductor or engineer, unless such bear only the expaning of the latest the capacity of conductor or engineer, unless such capacity of conductor or engineer, unless such person shall have been duly examined and licensed under the provisions of this act. The examining Boards are to be constituted by dividing the country into ten districts, in each of which there shall be two examiners appointed, one a conductor and the other an engineer, who shall receive and pass upon applications, and issue licenses to such persons as they shall find duly qualified by experience, character, and habits to discharge the duties of conductor or engineer, as the case may be. A higher Board, having general supervision of the whole country, and to which appeals may be made from the action of the district Boards, is to consist of a chief examiner, to be appointed by the President, and ten assistant examiners. The higher Board is immediately subordinate to and reports to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act is to take effect on July 1, 1888, and any railroad company or officer violating its provisions by employing an unlicensed conductor or engineer shall be liable to a penalty of \$100. The unlicensed employee is also liable to a penalty of \$100. The yearly examiners salaries fixed by the bill are: Chief examiners salaries fixed by the bill are: Chief examiners salaries fixed by the provisions of the caminers and the very case an allowance of travelling and other expenses. erson shall have been duly examined and

The new Congress is going to have a good meny smart young Yankees in it, first and last. Mr. Lodge is perhaps best known, but there are a number of others wire . ly in town or on their way here. At the Hamilton House with his wife and chipper little son is C. J. Russell, who represents the Third Connecticut district who represents the Third Connecticut district (New London and Windham counties). Mr. Russell is particularly noteworthy among the smart young Yankees because he began carning his living as a newspaper man. He was graduated from Yale College less than a dozen years ago, but some time before he graduated be was doing reporting for the New Haven Palladium. His first job was to detail the doings of a religious convention. As soon as he was out of college he went up to Worcester, which is his native place, and went to work on the old Worcester Press. He was both reporter and city editor here. Later in life he made up his mind to go into business, and is now a manufacturer in Killingly, which is just across the border from Webster, Mass., so notorious of late as the scene of the Lillie Hoyle tragedy. He has seen service in the Connecticut Legislature, as almost everybody in the State has done. Mr. Russell is 35 years of ago; he is short and compactly put together; his manner is quick and his eye is bright; his dark brown hair is trimmed close to the top of his round head, and his upper lip has a nest brown moustache. Mr. Russell succeeds Uncle John T. Wait, and is the only Republican in the State delegation. He was becretary of State in 1833-4 under Gov. Harrison. He is a stout protectionist, and a pretty good friend of Sam Fessenden. Secretary of the Republican National Committee, who has air thankee blood runs in the Russell family. Young Willie Russell aged 4, on arriving in the city here made an immediate expedition into the surrounding territory to see what it was like. The trees in the K street park offered a temptation to his lively little leys, used to kicking about in the country, and he promptly fell into his Connecticut habit of climbing. But there was an able Washington policeman near at hand, and the junior Congressman of the Russell family was pulled down, with the admonition that city trees were not to be climbed.

Another smart young Yankee, and also a newspaper man, not only past, but past and present, is one of the Democrats from the same State. The Hon. R. J. Vance is the way his name reads on the Riggs House register. But he sees more at home when he is called Bob. He is one of the proprietors of the New Britain He is one of the proprietors of the New Britain Heraid, and knows how to de all the different sorts of work that is done in a newspaper office, including type sticking. He has been there since 76. He has written considerable about Connectient politics for The SUN also, and his first large piece of work was when he scrambled off on a gravel train in the middle of the night and funted up the habits of a Wallingford tornado which wrought havee in that town. Bob Vance has been in the lower House of the Legislature several terms, and has been a member of the Democratic State Committee for ten years. He

is smart in politics, smart as a trap, though he is only 33. There were four candidates in the field when he ran for Congress. One of them was ex-Congressman Buck of Hartford. There was also a Labor man and a Prohibitionist. Vance is more of a protectionist than he is a free trader, by the size of a whole convention. The first one that nominated him adopted a plank declaring that the Government had no right to levy customs taxes at all. Vance said that if he could not except to that platform he would not run at all. So they laid the first Convention on the shelf and nominated Vance over again with a plain, fair surplus-reduction platform to stand on. The young Congressman is short, with auburn hair and sandy moustache, and has a way of getting hold of the inside of things rapidly. He has been to Europe twice in the past two years, going more for the rest of the ocean voyage than anything eise. He usually goes to London for a few days, to Paris for a week more, then home. He smokes, and rather prefers a sweet brier-wood pipe.

The Congressman from the Ninth Massachusetts district is one of the alumni made at Harvard in the last fifteen years, and is the real farmer of the delegation. He is Edward Burnett of Southboro and Deerfoot Farm. He is due in Washington on Friday, and will live near the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Burnett is near the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Burnett is the son of Joseph Burnett, who has made his name famous by putting it on the labels of bottles of Burnett's Cocaine, and the son in-law of ex-Minister James Russell Lowell, who has won something of the same degree of note by attaching his name to poetry and essays. Mr. Burnett has been working at several sorts of farming since he came out of Harvard, and has made a reputation for his dairy products. "Deerfoot Farm" butter, cheese, sausage, raspherry jam, pickles, eggs, and several other delidious edibles fill the sheives of the store in Boston, where Mr. Burnett's agent presides, and Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue in that cultured city feel that they are hardly having the right sort of food unless Deerfoot Farm has not helped furnish the table, particularly with butter or cream cheese. Mr. Burnett's pet hobby is choice cattle, however. He has devoted his attention closely of late years to securing a fine herd of blooded stock, and now has one that cannot be surpassed, if it can be equalled, in his own State. Holsteins are Mr. Burnett's favorites, and last summer he spent considerable time in Holland looking for new purchases. He is President of the Cattle Show Association that fills Madison Square Garden for a week every spring, and is well known among lovers and breeders of good cows. Mr. Burnett is tall and of rather broad shoulders, with a clear, bright face. He won on a Democratic and Independent ticket, defeating Judge Ely of Dedham. He is a tariff reformer, and one of the results of Massachusetts's Mugwump votes. the son of Joseph Burnett, who has made his Gen. Cogswell, who will represent the fight-

ing Essex district of Massachusetts, would probably feel offended if he were called old. He is young in spirit, if he is within a year of fifty, and his constituency think he is about as smart a Yankee as comes from the old Bay state. They have had a particular fondness this fall for quoting his nickname for the august body now assembling in the State Department rooms here daily. He calls it an "out-of-joint" Commission to deal with the fisheries. They are full, too, of great expectations regarding Cogswell. He lives in Secretary Endicott's town, but Gloucester is one of the main places in his district. And he has been studying the fishery question this summer, both in a historical and practical way. So he comes on very well prepared to speak by the card as to the feelings of sailors on the Yankee cod and mackerel and herring fleet. When he speaks his hear neighbors will be sure to listen. He talks always in an impassioned way, and in the Massachusetts State Senate, if he asked only for the suspension of the rules, he put his plea as if his iffe depended on his securing his point. Gen. Cogswell is pretty short and quite broad, and when buttoned well up in a long black frock coat, with a white tie under his turned down collar, looks not unlike a fighting Methodist parson. He is chubby cheeked, and shaves off all his beard except a moustache. Some of his friends think him much like the President in face. His hat is the most peculiar part of his apparel. He used to affect a soft black hat of the Southwestern Congressional type, but now he done a beaver, which is a real rical of the famous affair Judge Charles Levi Woodbury always wears. Upon its first appearance he was at once charged with a triangular fight in his district, proving himself the bypothenuse, and defeating handsome Col. Jonas H. French and a parson named Spaulding, who ran on the Labor ticket, But he has seen sterner fighting than this. He won his Brigadier-Generalship in the field, on the march to Savannah, old Tecumps giving it to him in the presence of Secretary Stanton. He was with Banks at Shenandoah, with Pope at South Mountain.became Lieutenant-Colonel at Antietam. and Colonel at Chancellorsville, He has twice been Mayor of S smart a Yankee as comes from the old Bay State. They have had a particular fondness

There will be a caucus of the Republica members of the Fiftieth Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday at 3 P. M., to nominate candidates for the various offices of the same. The Democratic caucus will be held in the same place at 7

Argument was heard to-day by the Commissioner of Patents upon the motion made by Elisha Gray to amend his original application for a (telephone) patent by inserting the word "metallic" before the word "diaphragm." Mr. Conking, Mr. Storrow, and others represented the Beil Company, and Messrs. Casey Young, and Phillips represented Mr. Gray. The granting of this motion will reopen the entire telephone case. The hearing will probably occupy several days.

A new candidate for the office of Postmaster at Washington has appeared. He is Col. Robert F. Hill of Kalamazoo, a member of the Board of Appeals of the Pension Office. Col. Hill has an extended acquaintance with the Grand Army of the Republic, he being the compiler of a book giving the names of the officers and members of the various posts throughout the country. In preparing this book, which is a sort of roll of honor, he personally visited all the posts, and relies upon their support now. He has many general letters of endorsement, and also a strong one from Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania. Mr. Don M. Dickinson, the coming Postmaster-General, has a friend who is also a candidate for the place, Mr. John I. Enright of Detroit. The District of Columbia Democrats do not mean to have an outsider appoin ed if they can help it. They have several candidates of their own. The term of the present Postmaster, Frank B. Conger, son of ex-Senator Conger of Michigan, expires on Dec 20. A change will no doubt then be made. The salary of the office is \$5,000. Board of Appeals of the Pension Office. Col.

Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Bandall had pleasant and harmonious talk to-day over the tariff and other matters. They did not attempt tarif and other matters. They did not attempt to frame any policy or plan of party action, but freely exchanged views. The differences between them are not so radical as outsiders represent, and while neither will talk for publication at the present time, it is the opinion of both gentlemen that the prospects for an adjustment of differences are far brighter than they have ever been before. It may be regarded as settled that the tobacco tax will be repealed. On this point both factions are united.

Senator Leland Stanford of California arrived here last night with his family. They came from San Francisco in their special car. came from San Francisco in their special car. The Stanfords live in one of the three houses on K street, between Connecticut avenue and Seventeenth street, built by Boss Shepherd in his haleyon days, and known since as "Shepherd's row." As a United States Senator and a man engaged in managing more than 6,000 miles of railroad, thirty steamships, erecting the largest school of learning in the world from his own means, and attending to various other matters, Mr. Stanford is a very busy man. His mall is simply enormous, and he employs three secretaries in Washington to handle it. Many of his letters are appeals for aid from all classes of dezerving citizens and a thousand cranks. When at the Senate chamber, he has one of his secretaries first answer all the cards sent in, and many of his callers the Senator never sees. He gives large sums of money to charity, is very approachable to callers who have legitimate business with him, and is quite popular with his brother Senators. The Senator sat in his cheerful library this afternoon and chatted very freely about public matters and the various business interests in which he is engaged. He has been busy all during the recess looking after the affairs of the Pacific roads and attending to the construction of the great Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He and Mrs. Stanford had hoped to push matters so that the buildings would be ready for occupancy, at least in part, on the day when their dead son, to whose memory the institution is being erected, would have reached his majority. This would have been in May, 1889. It is uncertain now whether the university will be open and ready for the admission of students by that date. The Senators of the date of students by that date. The Stanfords live in one of the three houses

tor receives encouraging letters daily from all parts of the world. many of them containing suggestions, some good and some bad, as to how the institutions should be constructed and managed. Each mail also brings him letters from students in all quarters of the globe applying for admission, and seeking general information regarding the course of study, expense of admission. &c. All these letters are answered, most of them by a circular prepared for the purpose, and simply saying that the letters have been received and will be filed for future action.

Regarding the recent investigation of the Pacific Railroads and the forthcoming report of the Commissioners, Senator Stanford says he has little information. The Commissioners were very unfair in their manner of investigawere very unfair in their manner of investigation, and seemed prompted more by blind prejudice and a desire to disparage the management of the roads than any wish to do a real
public service. The officers of the road, he
says, had no objection to answering all the
questions put to them by the Commissioners,
and did so freely, except when asked to tell
the names of all the private detectives and
other agents whom they had employed in a
perfectly legitimate way in different parts of
the country. These questions they declined to
auswer and were sustained in that position by
the courts. All the information called for that
in any way affected the relations of the Government and the roads was freely and fully given.
The Thurman act, which in Gov. Stanford's
opinion was an entirely illegal measure, is
being carried out thoroughly by the roads, and
the present Commission can make no report that would be more harsh or unfair to the
roads than the Thurman act. Every cent
which the roads owe will be paid when due, and
the only effect the Thurman act had was to
cause the roads to lose the interest on the
money due by causing it to go into the sinking
fund.

pian recently suggested by Senator Palmer and other leading Republicans to have the party come out squarely in favor of temperance and conduct the campaign on that basis. Prohibition, he says, is absurd. The whole tendency and ground work of the Republican party is in and ground work of the Republican party is in the direction of freedom to the individual. This is why he is a Republican, because it is the party of liberal ideas, of free schools, free churches, and a belief that the Declaration of Independence should be lived up to. It never has been, he thinks, but if the party goes onward instead of backward the principles hald down by the Declaration may yet be strictly observed. No Government, in Senator Stanford's opinion, has any right to say to a citizen what he shall not eat or drink. Temperance in action is just as important as temperance in action is just as important as temperance in action take it if he wants to. The Government has no right to eoniscate a man's property or to tell him not to drink a glass of whiskey. High license is, in his opinion, the proper way to regulate the liquor traffic and secure temperance among men. If the Republican party cannot win without taking away from men the liberty given to them by the laws of their country, then they ought to lose. He sees no particular issue in sight for the Republicans at present, except the broad one of good government, exalted citizenship, aid to education, and proper execution of existing laws.

Senator Stanford has no knowledge of the

Senator Stanford is firmly opposed to the

Senator Stanford has no knowledge of the reported plan of Mr. Blaine to return to America by the way of San Francisco and make a triumphal tour of the country which will land him in the White House, except what he has seen in the newspapers. He thinks Mr. Blaine is still exceedingly popular on the Pacific slope, and is inclined to believe that if the men who consider and control political affairs decide that he can carry New York or Indiana he will certainly be nominated. Whether it will be decided that Blaine is the man to do this he cannot say. Senator Stanford will again at this session urge the passage of the bill refunding to the States the direct war tax. The bill passed the Senate last year, but falled in the House. The Pacific slope has no particular legislation to bring forward this winter, and none probably on the subject of Chinese immigration. him in the White House, except what he has

Within the past few days considerable dis-cussion has been aroused by a circular, largely printed, which says that Mr. Lamar's confirm mation as a Justice of the Supreme Court would be opposed by the Republicans of the Senate, on the ground of disloyal sentiments alleged to be entertained by the Secretary, rendering him a dangerous person to have in the nation's him a dangerous person to have in the nation's highest tribunal. The statement of Mr. Lamar's views are based upon the following words used in a speech in the Senate in reply to Mr. Sherman on Jan. 12, 1885:

We of the South have surrendered upon all questions which divided the two sides in that controversy. We have given up the right of each State to judge for itself the infractions of the Constitution and the mode of redress: we have given up the right to can't done done of redress: we have given up the right to control our domestic institutions. We fought for all these and we lost in that controversy; but no man shall, in my presence, call Jefferson Davis a traitor without my responding with a stern and emphatic denial.

Stocking of this matter to-day, and his views.

sponding with a stern and emphatic denial.

Speaking of this matter to-day, and his views upon the results of the war, Mr. Lamar said:

Without discussing the point whether I may be so fortunate as to come before the Senate for confirmation for any office, I may say that I would be manifestly unfit for the bench, under the present condition of things, did I still entertain the same views of the Constitution and the rights of the States that I held before the war. But I do not, nor do the men who participated with me in secession. We have accepted the results of the war, and do not pretend to maintain our theories of ante-war times regarding the sovereign rights of the States or the construction of the Constitution. What I meant when I denied that Davis was a traitor was this: When the Constitution was formed it was accepted by separately constituted and sovereign States as an instrument binding them together in union and guaranteeing to each her separate and distinct rowers. Was there here no additions to Constitution was formed it was accepted by separately constituted and sovereign States as an instrument binding them together in union and guaranteeing toeach her separate and distinct powers. Had there been no additions to the Union the Constitution would to-day bear that construction, and the sovereignty of the States would have been maintained. But we acquired large tracts of country from France. Spain, and Mexico, and commonwealths which had had no hand in forming the Constitution became more numerous than the original States, and their populations far outnumbered those whose rights were guaranteed them by this same instrument. Was it unnatural that we differed as to the meaning of the Constitution, or that, finding disagreement inevitable, we were compelled to submit to the arbitration of war? We maintain that up to the close of the war secessionists were not traitors, for the traitor is only false to an accepted agreement of both sides. We accepted the results of the war, gave up our sovereignty as States, and found ourselves merced into one great nation. The States gave up all that they had claimed, and we cheerfully agreed in the decision of might to which both sides submitted their cases. We would be traitors now to oppose the present order of things. My view is that we were not traitors then, and that is what I meant by defending Mr. Lamar and a disposition to give him, if nominated, a speedy confirmation. Mr. Lamar's friends here seem to think that his speedy and emphatic condemnation of Jackson's wild speech at Macon, Ga., ought to convince the most skeptical of his most sincere belief in the established order of things.

"Well, Jackson made an ass of himself at Macon, Ga., ought to convince the most skeptical of his most sincere belief in the established order of things.

"Well, Jackson made an ass of himself at Macon, Ga., ought to convince the most skeptical of his most sincere belief in the established order of things.

"No he didn't, no he didn't," replied the Secretary promptly, "the Almighty

The parlors at Willard's were thronged tonight by the members of the New York Demoeratic Association and their friends from New York and other States, who met to greet Secre-York and other States, who met to greet Secretary of State Cook of New York and exchange congratulations over the great November victory. District Attorney John R. Fellows had been expected to be one of the association's honored guests, but was detained in New York by the proceedings in the Sharp case. Over the door leading to the big reception room was a portrait of Andrew Jackson. Crayon heads of Dandel S. Lamont, A. M., and of David Bennett Hill flanked an oil painting of the Hon. Daniel Manning on one side of the room, and on the opposite side was a portrait of Grover Cieveland, done in oil. Secretary Cook came to the reception from an hour's visit with Col. Lamont and a two hours drive and talk to Oak View and back with the President. He is as big, physically, as Mr. Cleveland, and a jury of ladies would pronounce him far handsomer. He stood in the middle of the room and received his friends for two hours. Among them were Representatives Cox. Cummings. Campbell, Morriman, Stahlnecker, and Bacon; Assistant Secretary Maynard, Treasury Clerk Youmans, Superintendent Thorne of the Coast Survey. Cant. Patrick Regers of the Interior Department. Auditor Williams, the Hon. George Raines and William Raines, Representative Breckenridge of Arkansas. Col. William B. Morrison, and the Hon, Augustus Sehoonmaker of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. tary of State Cook of New York and exchange

"Ten Days in a Mad Monse," By Reilie Bly, is beautifully illustrated and published to day. Price 25 cents. All news stands - Adm. WHY WEIDLER MURDERED.

HIS WIFE'S STORY OF HOW DR. DUG. GAN HAD WRONGED HIM.

Mrs. Weldler Alleges that Advantage was Taken of Professional Visits-Evidence Tending to Show that Weldler was Briven Uncontrolledly Mad by his Wife's Story.

Yesterday was the third and most sensational day in the trial of George H. Weidler in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, for the murder of Dr. Edward H. Duggan in Williamsbargh on June 24. The fresh and smooth-faced prisoner, looking like a light-weight boxer in perfect training, was apparently as unconcerned as any of the spectators when he removed his cream-colored overcoat and took his seat in front of the bar. Some incidents, however. occurred during the day to bring tears to his large and mild brown eyes and to heighten the

color in his smooth face.

Lawyer Kinsley had opened for the defence in a three hours' speech on Wednesday, and yesterday morning the examination of wit-nesses for the defence was begun, and was conducted by Gen. Callin, while District Attorney Ridgway attended to the cross-exam-

Mrs. Theresa Vanderpoel, a stout, dark-eyed woman, the mother of the prisoner, was the next witness. Tears streamed from her eyes as she began her testimony. She said: "George was married six years ago and had four children, two of whom are alive. My mother died in 1862, a few months before George was born. I only saw her once during her illness, and I then fainted away. My mother died from typhoid fever. George was always nervous and excitable, and the veins in his head would swell immensely. Five members of my family died in two months from typhoid fever. My brother, Dr. Meyers, died insane on Bandall's Island, where he was a

typhoid fevor. My brother, Dr. Meyers, died insane on Bandall's Island, where he was a member of the medical staff. My sister was insane. Only two members of my family are now alive, my brother and myself. George was much devoted to his family.

William Meyers, the brother of the last witness, and Weidler's uncle, testified: "George is quick, impulsive, excitable, likely to get into a quarrel, and not responsible for what he may then do. Until I was 21 years old I was very much troubled with my head. Everything looked black in front of me. In the night I would see all sorts of spectres and snakes and things of that character."

To Mr. Ridgway—"I heard some rumors about a certain disease George was said to be suffering from at the time of the shooting, and I made inquiries and satisfied myself that they were talse. I am in the paper box business. I decline to answer whether I am in any other business or not, on the ground that it would criminate me. George was engaged in business with me, but I decline to say what it was for the same reason. I once gave George a pistol, as I feared he was in danger of being robbed while he was carrying large sums of money on the north side of Williamsburgh."

Mrs. Louisa Waldron of Hartford, a sister of the prisoner, testified that soon after his marriage he had a severe attack of malarial fever.

James C. Walsh, a saloon keeper at 198 South Fifth street, testified that he gave the revolver with which the shooting was done to Weidler several months before the murder. He understood that Weidler was in the lottery or policy business.

All, necks were strained when Mrs. Kate

several months before the murder. He understood that Weldler was in the lottery or policy business.

All necks were strained when Mrs. Kate Weldler, the wife of the prisoner, was called, and a stout little woman with full face and swollen eyes arose from a seat in the rear of the court room, and, leading her two children, a little boy and girl, by the hands, walked forward toward the witness chair. At the request of Gen. Catlin she dropped the hands of the children and surrendered the little ones to the care of her mother-in-law. She was dressed in deep black and wore a long dark veil thrown back over her bonnet. As soon as she was sworn she burst into tests.

She told of her stokess from hemorrhage about the middle of he, and of the many visits Dr. Duggan had made at her house. Until his last visit, on the morning of June 23, nothing had occurred to cause any trouble. On that day she was very wask from the effects of her iliness. She continued: "Dr. Duggan asked me to go into the bedroom, and I went. He asked me if any one would come in, and I said I thought not. He asked me to unbutton my wrapper, but, before I could do so, he unbuttoned it himself. I lay down on the bed and he began to sound me by placing his head to my breast."

began to sound me by placing als need to my breast."

Mrs. Weidler then detailed alleged improper conduct of the Doctor toward her.

"After he had put his lips to mine," she said,
"and squeezed me, he left, saying. 'You are very cross. I hope you won't be so cross again when I call."

Witness then told how her husband came home at 7 o'clock, and after supper went out, and came back at 11 o'clock, when he noticed that something was the matter with her, and urged her to tell him what it was.

"I said I would tell him if he would promise

"I said I would tell him if he would promised not to do anything rash, and after he had promised that he would remain cool I told him all that had occurred between Dr. Duggan and myself. He jumped up like a crazy man and did not seem to know what he was doing. He left the house and did not come back until 4 o'clock. He lay down, but could not sleep. He went off the next morning without his breakfast. I did not see my husband again until two weeks after the shooting. The night before the murder my husband asked me to go out with him to see Dr. Duggan, but looking at his watch said it was too late, and that we could go in the morning. I made no reference whatever to Dr. Duggan after I had made my first statement to my husband at 12 o'clock on the night before the murder.

To Mr. Ridgeway—' I recognize Valentine Holland as the man I had a conversation with on the night of the murder. I told him that I had no trouble with Dr. Duggan, but I do not remember saying that be had always acted the part of a gentleman toward me. I made this statement because my sever about my trubber. I did not go to see my husband for two weeks because I was too weak."

As Mrs. Weiller was pussing her husband on the way from the stand she placed her hand on his shoulder and stooping down k issed him on the cheek. When she had rejoined her ohlidens she burst into a fit of hysterical weeping, and had to be removed from the court room.

Mrs. Annie Mahony, a sister of Mrs. Weiller, testified that she told her the story of Dr. Duggan's insuit to her on the afternoon of its occurrence. She advised her to say nothing about it until she had taken advise.

During the recess which took place at this point, Weidler, was poined in the pen by his wife, his children, and other relatives. His wife wept thitterly as he took the smiling children on his knees and kissed them.

John H. Coffee, a bartender in Welsh's saloon, testified that he had known Weidler several years, and aways noticed that he was palo and dradify excited. He promised not on the day o

said:
11 o'clock that night I got home and found my
wife sitting at the table with her hands to her
head and a paper in front of her. I noticed
that there was something serious the matter
with her. I seared that something dreading

had happened. She was pale and greatly distressed. She looked more like a dead woman than anything else. Between her tears and sobs she told me what Duggan had done."

Here witness went over the story almost in the exact language his wife had used.

"After hearing the story something seemed to shoot through my head and strike the top of my brain. The room seemed to be going round, and I did not know what I was doing. I went to Welsh's salcon, told the story to my friend Coffer, and got back home at 4 o'clock. I couldn't sleep, for this matter was weighing on my mind. I remember being with Ryan, but don't remember when he left me. I remember seeing Dr. Duggan's carriage and following it and speaking to the driver in front of the Taylor street house. When Dr. Duggan eam out I asked him why he had done this thing to my wife. He asked:

"Who is your wife?"

"I said Mrs. Weidler of First and Berry streets, and that I was her husband. I remember the expression of his face as he said:

"Get out, you ———— skunk."

"I don't remember what occurred afterward, but I knew in a few moments that I had shot him, and that my head had been gone."

Q.—Had you the slightest intention of shooting Dr. Duggan when you went ther? A.—I had not. I did

Q.—Had you the slightest intention of shooting Dr. Duggan when you went there? A.—I had not. I did not know that I had shot him until I was informed or

Q.—Had you the sightest intention of shooting Dr. Duggan when you went there? A.—I had not. I did not know that I had shot him until I was informed of the fact.

Ong were you slek in jail? A.—For four weeks I had an idea that there was a leaden plate in my weeks I had an idea that there was a leaden plate in my head. I was supid and couldn't sleep.

To Mr. Ridgway—My head is not perfectly clear to-day. I have sold lottery tickets and have been active in business since I became a man. I drank on June 23 and 24, but not to the extent of becoming intoxicated. A bolt seemed to fly to the top of my head when my wife told me her story. My reason was not entirely dethroned and I could distinguish between right and wrong. I saw Dr. Duggan get in his carriage and drive off. I know I followed the carriage and drive off. I know I followed the carriage and drive off. I know I followed the carriage, but don't remember the exact course I took. I don't recoilect anything about taking a pistol out of my pocket and shooting the Doctor. My mind left me from the instant the Doctor placed his hand on my chest. When Sergeant Brennan asked me at the station why I shot the Doctor, I said it was family trouble. He asked me if the Doctor had seduced my wife, and I said it was not as bad as that. I do not remember saying to Capt. Brennan that I merely intended to smash Dr. Duggan in the jaw, but that I lost my head and shot him.

Drs. Charles Corey and Edward C. Mann, experts on insanity, were examined, and in response to a long hypothetical question embodying the points brought out in the defence, gave it as their opinion that Weidler was not responsible for his act in killing Dr. Duggan. To a hypothetic question propounded by Mr. Ridgway, embodying the there was not responsible for his act in killing Dr. Duggan. To a hypothetic question propounded by Mr. Ridgway, embodying the there you had a state of facts as true, that the prisoner was responsible. Here each side rested, and this morning counsel will sum up.

# HANGING TO A WINDOW SILL

A Jockey Crazed by Drink Threatens to Jump if the Police Touch Him. CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- A man hanging to a

narrow window sill with his feet resting on a two-inch ledge of stone, seventy feet above the stone paving, was a sight that early this morning held a crowd of people spell-bound in front of the Congress House. He was clad in shirt and trousers. A policeman arrived a moment later and sent a call for the patrol wagon. The policemen dashed up the stairs to the fourth floor to find the door locked, and then, going into the adjoining room, called from the window to the man. He swung himself toward the building and changed the hand by which he

dow to the man. He swung himself toward the building and changed the hand by which he was clinging, and as he did so there was, for a moment, nothing between him and certain death but that two inch ledge.

The excitement of the crowd below was intense, "Hold on, my man," said the officer leaning from the window, "we will break open the door and save you." "If you touch that door I'll jump," was the response in Scotch accents. "But we are policemen, and won't hurt you." "How do I know you are bobbles?" replied the man. "There are men trying to kill me, and if you touch that door I'll jump."

The policemen were in a quandary. The man could certainly not retain his hold much longer, and weuld jump if they attempted to rescue him, so a call was sent in for a hook and is deer trick. The jumping canvas was spread below the window and the extension ladder was run up. The firemen mounted the ladder and selzed the man by the feet.

Fighting like a tiger, he was hauled down by the firemen and firmly held until the police broke into a room and pulled him in through the winnow. He was taken to the armory and locked up in a cell. He was James Dorwood, the jockey whose riding on the English turf has made him famous. He came here about three weeks ago, and put up at the Congress House. He has been drinking heavily, and his insanity is attributed to that fact.

### REBELLIOUS KNIGHTS. The Men Who Are Trying to Run Opposi-

attempt to organize another order of Knights | leg of the actress, Mrs. Nellie Wetherell, beof Labor have issued a circular addressed to the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Cook county, requesting them to cooperate in reorganizing the order on an honest and substantial basis. The plan is for each assembly to refuse to pay further tribute to the General Assembly, unless an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of the General Assembly be presented to the local as semblies. The circular is sent out from the headquarters of the Provisional Committee, of which Charles F. Selb is Secretary. In the preamble the members of the committee say that they wish to sever their connection with the order, because they are "indignant at the usurpation of power, the gross violations of the laws of our order by those high in authority; disgusted with those whose loyalty to the present ring has been gained by the pickings they receive as a reward for their services; incensed at the fawning sycophants who erawl on their knees in slavish submission to the most corrupt, the most hypocritical, the most autocratic and tyrannical clique that ever controlled any labor organization."

Following this all sorts of charges are made against the General Office and General Assembly. It is asserted that the order is run by a ring, the members of which care nothing for workingmen. The ring, as the circular says, exists together for the purpose of holding the salaried positions. headquarters of the Provisional Committee, of

# Bogart's District Goes with Him.

About one-third of the members of the County General Committee of the United Labor party were at last night's meeting in Clarendon Hall, and these wrangled over the expulsion of John Nelson Bogart of the Eighth district for his alleged crooked work. Patrick H. Doody, candidate for Comptroller, locked horns with Tommy Moran, candidate for Assembly in the First district, and asked how much Mulier gave them down there.

"Better ask the striking committees from your district," Moran answered.

It was finally decided that Bogart was too wicked, and his expuision was confirmed.

The delegates from the Eighth district got up and left the hall, and said they had no more use for the United Labor party.

The Executive Committee of the County General Committee reported that Treasurer James P. Archibald had reserved \$13,980 during the late campaign, and paid out \$14,000. H. Doody, candidate for Comptroller, locked

#### Left a Shady Record Behind Him. CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 .- J. L. Eichelberger, a

have been discovered. Among them is the obtaining of a gold watch from his amanced bride, and a diamond frig from a jewalier of his acquaintance on faise pretenses. The andorsement on a note given by Etchelberger as to have been by the endorser as forgery. Etchelberger was to have been married on Tranksgiving, but postponed the ceremony until Christmas.

# Arensdorf's Short Memory.

Stoux City, Dec. 1 .- The defence in the Haddock murder case rested this morning immediately after the cross-examination of John Arensdorf. The defend ant, in explaining the differences between his alibit testi-mony in this trial and in his first trial, only said that he had forgotten. The State began its rebutting testimony. F. Brandenburg swore that about ten days before the murder of Haddock. Arensior? said that he would head a mob at any time to drive out the Prohibitionists.

#### The Cohocs Child Labor Cases. TROY. Dec. 1.-In the Recorder's court at Co-

TROY, Dec. 1.—In the Recorder's court at Co-hoes this morning a warrant against David J. Johnston, superintendent of the Harmony Mila was withdrawn by the factory inspectors. The prosecution said that they had no evidence to prove the charge against him. The remainder of the cases of alleged violations of the child labor law were adjourned until Saturday.

A Statue of Garfield.

CINCINNAVI. Dec. 1. - The Garfield bronz statue, by Niehaus, was unveiled this afternoon. The young daughter of Mayor Smith pulled the cord that revealed the statue. The statue is of heroic size and stands upon a tall granite base at Righth and Race streets. Earn Taylor, Representative in Congress from Carfield's district, duly regulations. MR. BLAINE HAS NO CHOICE.

It Will Make No Difference to him When AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 1.-The Hon. J. Man

chester Haynes, member for Maine of the Republican National Committee, left for Washington to-day to attend the meeting of the ommittee on Dec. 8. He was asked relative to the location of the National Convention, and said:
"I have no personal preference as to the

place further than that I should favor that lo-cation which is for the best interests of the party. New York would be handler for people in the East, and it has been represented that

in the East, and it has been represented that the holding of the Convention there might add to Mr. Blaine's strength in that State. Against it it is said that the West was nearer the centre of the Union, and Mr. Blaine might gain by holding the Convention there."

"What locality would Mr. Blaine favor?"

"Mr. Blaine and his friends have no preference, to my knowledge, other than for the welfare of the party."

The Hon, J. H. Manley will attend the Convention of Republican clubs in New York, and probably the meeting of the National Committee. He said to-day:

"I do not think the friends of Mr. Blaine have any preference as to where the Convention shall be held. It will, in my judgment, make no difference, as affecting Mr. Blaine, whether it is held in Chicago, Cincinnati, or New York. The only questions to be considered are what locality will best accommodate the delegates and what place will be for the best interests of the party."

### RATS PLAY WITH MOST.

He Says They Sit on His Prison Bed These Cold Nights and Sneeze. Anarch John Most has not yet got used to

his cell. 126 in the fourth tier of the Tombs

prison. He was very positive at 6 o'clock last night that he would not get used to it. He said to the reporters:
"Oh, the rats they jump about in my cell-They were cold last night, and they snugged themselves into my blankets. The Warden

ought to give them a bed on the floor." "I never saw a rat in the prison since War-"I never saw a rat in the prison since Warden Walsh had the boles all plugged up. It's mice you hear," said the gray-haired keeper, "Mice!" Most said cynically. "Rats! So big as that," and he measured off twelve inches on his right arm. "Did I see them? One big fellow lay right down on me and sneezed."

The gray-haired keeper felt hurt at this Warden Walsh began to roar when he was told of Most's complaint. "It is not the rate," he said when he got his

Warden Walsh began to roar when he was told of Most's complaint.

"It is not the rats." he said, when he got his breath. "It is not the rats." he said, when he got his breath. I never saw a rat up there. Do you know, I think that it is the pigeons that have gone in there, and Most hears them cooling. Did he see the rats? Yes. Then the pigeons. Did he see the rats? Yes. Then the pigeons. That's the first time I ever heard of a live rat up on the fourth tier. Why, the prisoners up there, the keepers tell me, kill every one that shows his nose around in the cells. It's possible that Most has got such a reputation as a penceable man that the rats aren't afraid of him. The other prisoners would not allow such familiarity. They would spend their spare time hunting the rats."

Most spends whatever time he has out of bed reading the papers and writing for Freiheit.

### A GOOD HAUL IN NEWARK.

Sneak Thief Smith Found with a Pretty Girl

and Lots of Stolen Goods. Henry Smith, said to be one of the most expert sneak thieves in the country, who escaped from the Essex county penitentiary at Caldwell, N. J., at the time young Wallace was shot and killed while attempting the same shot and killed while attempting the same trick, was arrested in Newark last night. Smith has relatives in Newark, and when he escaped it was supposed that he would go to them. The police on Monday night got a clue which led them to a house at Bank and Wickliffe streets, where, under the same of Howard, Smith hired a furnished room and lived with a young and pretty woman named Nottle Leonard. Smith was at home last night, and was taken to Police Headquarters, where he gave up a bunch of skeleton keys and wires for picking locks.

A police reserve wagon was sent to Smith's room and loaded with valuable clothing, clocks, and other goods, which were taken to Police Headquarters. Agold hunting case watch and a revolver were also found. The whole haul is worth several hundred dollars, and is the result of his labors since he escaped.

#### NELLIE WETHERELL'S FOOT CUT OFF. Every Prospect that the Actress Will Recover from the Operation,

At the New York Hospital yesterday afternoon Dr. Weir, assisted by the hospital staff CHICAGO, Dec. 1.-The chief movers in the and Drs. Morris and Garrison, amputated the tween the ankle and knee. She came out of the influence of ether as well as could be hoped, and the doctors say her splendid physical condition warrants the expectation of her recovery. The tissue above where the amputation was performed is healthy, and no recurrence of the cancerous growth is feared. The cancer was in the heel, and was developed from an ulcer, caused by removing a bunion.

Miss Maud Harrison and Mrs, Osmond Tearle were at the hospital during the operation.

# A Policeman's Leg Broken.

Policeman John H. Carr of the Old slip station arrested Lester Burgess for drunkenness yesterday morning. Burgess suddenly caught the policeman by the throat, threw him to the pavement, and fell upon him. The fall broke the officer's left leg. Policeman Taggart arrived in time to arrest Burgess. The wound-ed policeman was taken to Chambers Street Hospital.

A Wagon Shaft Smashed into her Spine. Mrs. Amelia Messenbacker of 438 East 122d treet. New York, was riding in a Third avenue car in streets, New Jordan, was fund a send a venue car in Brooklyn, yesterday, at the corner of Fulion and Feari streets, when a big wagon, belonging to Charles Figge, a pork dealer, collided with the car. The shaft of the wagon crushed through just where Mrs. Messenhacer was sitting and struck her in the back. Her spine was severely injured, and she may die. Hugh Davers, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

In Ludlow Street Jall for Palse Pretence. Allen Levy of 79 Columbia street was arrest-Anni Levy of the Columbia street was arrest-ed yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Philip V. Waish on an order issued on complaint of Morso & Rogera, manufac-turers of toots and slines, who altege that Levy bought goods on credit misrepresented his resources, and con-cealed the goods. Levy was lodged in Ludlow street jail in default of \$400 ball.

# SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Thomas N. Hart has accepted the Republican nomina Mr. George W. Seaver of Vermont has been appointed assistant Enrolling Clerk of the Senate. The British Foreign Office contradicts the statement has the Queen intends to visit san Remo. The President yesterday appointed John Myers to be nited States Marshal for the District of Oregon. United States Marshal for the District of Oregon.

Archbishop Daniel Mcdettigan of the diocess of Armagh and Primate of all freland, is dying at Armagh.

The Yaie University football team has elected W. H. Corbin. "40, of Hartford captain for next year. Orbin plays centre rush.

George Josliu of East Buffalo. N. Y., who was injured in the railroad accident near Fitchburg on Wednesday, died yesterday morning.

Acting Secretary Thompson yesterday appointed William B. O'Noorke to be assistant inspector of boilers for the New York district.

The election for Mayon in Development

for the New York district.

The election for Mayor in Providence yesterday realled as follows: Robbins (Rep.), 5, 189; McNally (Dem). 2,692; Biodgett (Pro.), 253; scattering: 16.

The country house of Congressman William Walter Pheips, near Engiewood, N.J., was set on fire by a defective flue last night. The damage was not great.

Major Zenas C. Priest of Little Falls, who has been division superintendent on the Central Railroad for over fifty years, and a popular official, is dying with typhoid pneumonia.

pneumonia.

The British steamer Mareca, Capt. Young, from Antwerp for Boston, which put into Queenstown for coal, has been detained for smurging. Nicety pounds of tobacco found concealed in the vessel have been seized.

The friends of Jem Carney in Boston have made arrangements to give him a testimonial benefit in Music Hall on Bec. 19. There will be a large number of sparring bouts, and Carney will wind up with Jininy Mitchell.

Mitchell

The Treasury regulations concerning drawback on bags manufactured from imported material have been so amended by a circular issued yesterday as to allow sixty days instead of thirty days after the clearance of the exporting vessel for the filing of drawback entries. the exporting vessel for the filing of drawback entries.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Leonard Grunewald, who was found dead at the foot of a precipice in New Brunswick on Nov. 15, last night returned a verdict that Grunewald was murdered and carried to the place where he was found by some person or persons unknown.

The Collector of Customs at Amherstiburg, Ont., has selized the tug Bob Anderson of Detroit for Iowing vessels into Canadian ports and not reporting them inward or outward. The vessel has been released on the payment of a deposit of 500 pending the decision of the department.

The Institute of the payment of a deposit of 500 pending the decision of the department.

The Journal of the payment of a deposit of Stoley goods has been receivered. Charles Erbach, a second hand design, has been arrested as a receiver of stolen goods has been receivered. Charles Erbach, a second hand design, has been arrested as a receiver of stolen property. Doyle halls from New York.

Eavy 2004 German Laundry Boan Wranners and and the stolen and the second hand the second han

Says your German Laundry Soap Wrappers and send

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE CHILD BURNED TO DEATH, MANY

A WINTER TENEMENT FIRE

FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Driven to the Streets Half Clad and Stripped of All their Rousehold Goods—A New-born Baby Saved Alive—Rossevelt Respital Offers the Mother an Ambulance for \$5. Fire that broke out on the first floor of the

five-story double tenement at 345 West Fortythird street at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning made rapid headway before an alarm was sent out. Policeman John W. Walters is credited with signalling the Fire Department at 4:14 A. M. The reason he was not quicker, he says, was because he was on Sixth avenue when the fire started. When firemen of Engine No. 2 left their house in West Forty-third street, a couple of blocks below, they saw volumes of smoke over the burning tenement. They reached the fire two minutes later, and were the first com-pany to arrive. They found that the flames had already gutted the first floor and were climbing to the top of the building. Nearly all of the eleven families had escaped from the house by way of the rear fire escape to the adjoining house at 343. Some, in their fright, made for the roof and ran across to the neigh-boring houses. Others jumped from secondstory windows. One man let himself down

from the third story on a rope.

Abraham Jacobs, his wife, and five children lived on the third floor, west, and he was awak-ened by the smoke. He aroused his wife, and both caught up the children at hand and rushed into the street. Then Mr. Jacobs attempted to save some of his property, but failed. In his excitement he forgot that his son

tempted to save some of his property, but failed. In his excitement he forgot that his son Joseph, aged 5, had not been aroused. He stood near the door watching the flames. A neighbor said to him:

"Where's little Josie?"

"My God!" shricked Jacobs." I forgot him." He ran into the building, but the flames blinded him, and he returned with singed hair and clothes. He and his wife became nearly distracted while waiting for the firemen to put the flames under control. It took a three-alarm force to do it. It was 7% o'clock when Policemen Skelly and Heagly found the body of Josie Jacobs upon the floor of the room in which he had been aleeping.

The front of the building became coated with ice. Burned and water-soaked bedding lay around in the street. Only one or two of the families were insured, and they are badly off at the beginning of winter. Policeman Craig and his family lived on the third floor. As Craig put it, he saved nothing but his shield.

Jenny, the servant of Samuel Simmonds, who kept a tailor shop on the first floor, is said to be responsible for the fire in setting the kitchen no blaze while using kerosene to make the kitchen fire in a hurry. The house had just been painted, and the flames scooted up stairs like a flash. The building was owned by Dennis Smith of 108 East Thirteenth street. He estimates his loss at \$20.00, which is fully covered by insurance.

Mrs. Ellen Moran, wife of James Moran, lived on the top floor of the adjoining house, \$48. At 2.A. M. she gave birth to a boy. The doctor hal gone, and she was resting well in a kind of half doze when she was frightened by the cry of fire. In a few seconds fugitives from the burning building began coming in her window from the back fire escape. Her four other children were all asleep. Her husband awakened them, and attended to getting them and the babe out of the building, while her brother, John Morrison. Jr., threw clothing around her and assisted her down the stairs. He was not strong enough to carry her.

On the first floor she rested a whi

Jr., threw clothing around her and assisted her down the stairs. He was not strong enough to carry her.

On the first floor she rested a while, and then she waiked with her brother down the street to shoemaker. Wilhelm Honold's shop at 389.
There she became seriously worse, and her father, John Morrison an elevated railroad station agent, living at 350 West Forty-second street, went for Dr. Alexander B. Pope. When Dr. Pope arrived he found Mrs. Moran very weak, ther father wanted her removed in a carriage to his house in the next street, but Dr. Pope said it would not be safe to carry Mrs. Moran in anything but an ambulance. He accordingly wrote on a prescription blank a note to Roosevelt Hospital, sixteen blocks up Ninth avenue, saying that the bearer would explain his mission, and that an ambulance was needed in an urgent case, who says that when he presented it at Roosevelt Hospital at about 8% o'clock, and told his story, he man in charge said he could not have an ambulance unless he paid 55. Mr. Morrison immediately left Roosevelt Hospital' and went in all haste to Bellevue. Outside the gates he had the good fortune to meet Commissioner Brennan, whom he knew, and the Commissioner Brennan, whom he knew, and the Commissioner Brennan and her baby were then removed from the shoemaker's shop to her father's house.

Banker, the entry clerk at Roosevelt Hospital, said to a Sun reporter that Morrison came there greatly excited. He went so far as to pull the door bed three times, Morrison showed Dr. Pope's letter, but he didn't give a clear explantation of what he wanted. Banker took Morrison before Assistant Superintendent

Morrison before Assistant Superintendent Brown. Mr. Brown told the reporter that Mr. Morri-

Brown.

Mr. Brown told the reporter that Mr. Morrison's request was clearly understood, and that he said to Mr. Morrison:

"I will ask the house surgeon, and the ambulance will cost you \$5."

Mr. Morrison, Mr. Brown said, demanded back Dr. Pope's letter, and left the hospital, vowing that he would expose what he called extortion.

"It was a doctor's private case, you know," said Mr. Brown. "and we never send out our ambulance in such cases without pay. But the man was too hasty."

Dr. Pope said that it was as much a case for the hospital to attend to as if the word that an ambulance was wanted had been brought by the police. But it happened to be a case in which the hospital was not to receive the patient. The hospital back and it had not responded. "It was an outrage," said Dr. Pope, "to refuse to send the ambulance, but it was a greater injustice to charge a poor man \$5. One-half that amount would have been too much to charge a rich man for a job of only a few minutes."

The Weather Yesterday. Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: \$ A. 15°; 0 A. N. 14°; 0 A. M. 15°; 12 M. 21°; 35¢ P. M. 25°; 12 ml. 21°; 35¢ P. M. 25°; 12 ml. 21°; 35¢ P. M. 25°; 12 ml. 22°; Average on Dec. 1, 1896, 375¢°.

Signal Office Prediction.

Warmer fair weather, light to fresh variable

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

"Count" Mitkiewicz is at the St. James Hotel. Judge Donohue has granted an absolute divorce to Florence Hill from Myron L. Hill. Archbishop Corrigan will deliver the sermon at the 11 clock mass in the cathedral on Sunday. The St. Nicholas Society, at its meeting at Delmonico's last evening, extended the limit of membership from 500 to 600.

Andrew Carnegie and Col. F. K. Hain were elected members of the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting members of the thamber of Commerce at its meeting resterday.

Dr. Charles H. Bradley, the unfortunate victim of the cocaine habit, was transferred to Blackwell's Island yesterday from Believus Hospital.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, remanded the John Anderson will case back to the Supreme Court of Westchester county. The new management of the Columbia Bank, at Pifth avenue and Forty-second street, took charge yesterday, Joseph Fox succeeding John H. Watson as President. The postman delivered to Property Clerk Harriots a etter yesterday superscribed as follows: "Lost Property Clerk, Police Headquarters." Mr. Harriott denies that he is lost.

he is lost.

Lawyer Julius J. Frank, counsel for Isidor Cohnfeld, the feather merchant, says he has seen his client at Saratoga within the past week. He is negotiating with Mr. Cohnteld's creditors.

Two packaces of watch movements addressed one to Charles Moniet and the other to kine. Mouret, 333 Willow street, Hoboken, were setted at the Post Office yesterday for non-payment of duties.

The gallery of the Society for the Promotion of Art, in the Eden Musee building, will be closed on Dec. 2 and 4, and will be opened to the public on Dec. 6 with a collection of nictures by American artists.

The steamship Queen of the National line, from Lives.

The steamship Queen of the National line, from Lives-pool, was struck on the 21st by a heavy see, which car-fied away one of her life boats and stove a couple of others. At the same time the wheel house was partially lestroyed. Pressmen's Union No. 9 of this city sued President Amison of the International Typographical Union to re-cover its charter, which had been reversed. Judge La-combe decided yearerday that the suit would have to be brought in Tennessee, where Amison lives.

sent to Relievine Rospital, was very much better yeaterday. The physicians were at a less to account for his
condition, especially as he had \$50 in his pockets.

Ex Assemblyman James Haggerty is still seriously ill
at his home. 250 has Forty-infiniteract. Another consultation of his physicians was held yesterday. They
say that should no complications such as another hear
orrhage, set in there are some hopes of his recovery.
He is now suffering from gastrili, superinduced by
hemorrhage of the stomach.

Capt. John M. Robbins of the Tremont police and two
Sergeanis and a roundsman of the same precinct are
some to be tried between the Folice Commissioners for
neglecting to report that a policeman on duty had been

the policeman has been preserve while your dry Don't suffer from neuralitie while your dry Heuralgins for 50 cenis a bolide of 5